The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

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N. F. BOAS, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, [per week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1872. NO. 70.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Pacific Aspect of French Affairs.

PARIS, November 27.—Thirty members are to compose the committee who are to prepare the necessary reformatory constitutional measures in reply to Thiers' message.

Paris is quiet this morning. The provinces are also reported tranquil.

The Cabinet to-day will deliberate upon the report of the majority of the Committee on Address and Resolution of the minority. Thiers will attend the Assembly to-morrow, when the report of the majority will come up. The vote yesterday, postponing the immediate consideration of the report, allayed excitement. Many believe that the crisis is past.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 27.—The steamship City of Paris arrived last night at Liverpool, but the storm prevented her from touching at Queenstown.

The steamships Peruvian, Olympian, St. Laurent, Tasmania and Canada have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾@92⅞; for account 92⅞@92¾. American securities—5-20s of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 87¾; Erie 40. The imminense influx of million into the Bank of England continues and the rate of discount will probably be reduced to-morrow.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—5-20s of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 52 francs 82 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9⅞d@10d; Orleans 10⅛d. Sales 12,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,000 bales; Orleans, November, 10 3-16d. Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat 11s 10d, Flour 30s. Corn 32s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 32s 6d; short rib middles 36s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1872.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS IN GOULD'S CASE.

Judge Fancher to-day granted a stay of proceedings in the suit of the Erie Railway against Gould, on the sum of the Erie Railway against Gould. It comes in the shape of a motion to show cause why the order of reference to take the testimony of W. R. Travers should not be stated as improvidently granted, and is made returnable on Friday next. Augustus Schell attended in the suit to-day, which corresponds in detail with that of Horace T. Clark.

RAILROAD LITIGATION.

The boards of trustees of the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railroads held a meeting to-day, at the office of Mr. Barlow, for the purpose of arranging at a settlement of the outstanding claim of the former company against the Erie. The claim amounts to upwards of eleven hundred thousand dollars, incurred by the former management of Erie. A lease was ordered to be drawn up, pending foreclosure, and a committee appointed to amicably adjust the matter and withdraw it from the jurisdiction of the Ohio courts, where proceedings have been begun. In case of the difference not being amicably settled the foreclosure will take effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The General Term Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment in the case of Charles Moore, emigrant windler, sentenced by the Court of General Sessions to five years imprisonment.

—S. Pierce, successor of the late firm of Kidd, Pierce & Co., says the defalcation of their cashier, Major Bush, will not amount to a tenth of the sum reported. The defaulter left the employ of Pierce nearly a month ago, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Police Commissioner Henry Smith, resigned today as President of the Board, on account of ill health, and Commissioner Manierre was chosen in his place.

Stanley has recovered forom his illness and will attend the reception of the Geographical Society today.

Anthony Trollope sailed to-day for Europe.

SOUTHERN STRAWS BACK.

Jay Gould this afternoon, referring to Commodore Vanderbilt's card, published yesterday, said that the Commodore must be in his dotage. The assertion to which Vanderbilt refers," says Gould, "was simply this: In 1868 Vanderbilt held 10,000,000 Erie stock. I offered to take fifty thousand shares from him if he would hold the balance six or sixty days, and give me a call for it. He agreed to do so, but broke his promise. He went on selling stock from day to day, and when he had sold all he delivered all in one day, attempting to create a panic, under the impression that I would not be able to carry my stock. He failed in his purpose and Erie sore over it. It's a pity to see the Commodore sliding into dotage."

SUMNER AND WILSON.

Senator Sumner met Senator Wilson at the *Tribune* office to-day. The meeting is said to have been very cordial.

MURDERER SENTENCED.

Andre, whose trial for the murder of his wife resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

ANOTHER MISSING EMBEZZLER.

Geo. H. Levis, not Lewis, as previously mentioned, who was reported missing, is said to be an ex-inmate and has gone to Europe.

JUDGMENT OPENED.

United States Judge Woodruff has opened the judgment and allowed the defendants of defaulting collector Bailey to defend themselves in court.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Three laborers named Edward Early, Nixon Ralph and Patrick Conway, were instantly killed this afternoon by the premature explosion of a blast at the Hundred and Forty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue. Police officer Armstrong and a horse named Michael Buckley were severely wounded.

FIRES.

Bell's Block at Loudonville, Ohio, Burned—Loss $35,000—Insurance $16,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO, November 27, 1872.

A most disastrous fire broke out in the brick building known as Bell's block, about twelve o'clock last night, destroying the entire block, which was occupied by Whitney & Gaines, hardware, Case & Bell, clothing, and N. C. Stone, jewelry store. Also a frame building adjoining, occupied by A. Robinson, druggist. The fire originated on the stairs leading to the third story, occupied by the Free Masons, and as unobtrusively the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire there for two weeks. Loss $25,000, on which there is an insurance of $10,000. The building as also Drs. Fuller and Wirt. The building as the finest in the county. Insurance $16,600, as follows: Companies:

Richland, of Mansfield, O.....$5,000
Reconding.....3,000
Orient.....1,000
Home, Columbus, O.....1,000
Western Natural, Urbana.....1,000
Union.....2,000

Furniture Manufactory Burned.

BOSTON, November 28.—The furniture manufactory John Clark, North Cambridge, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

CASUALTIES.

Boy Instantly Killed at the Cambria Iron Works.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., November 27, 1872.

A lad named Watson McClellan, aged about twelve years, employed by the Cambria Iron company to assist the engineer of one of their engines, was this evening caught in the belting and struck on the left heel and instantly killed. He was considered a quite quiet orderly boy.

Storm on Lake Erie—Disasters Feared.

BUFFALO, November 27.—Terrific wind squalls are prevailed for the past twenty-four hours, and the weather has turned intensely cold. Several vessels laden with grain arrived to-day and a number of others are still on the lake. Marine disasters are apprehended.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the fire in Boston, and five of them identified. Nineteen bodies, supposed to have been buried in the debris, are still missing.

The contributions to Harvard College, up to yesterday, amounted to $103,000.

Senator Sumner says, from his visit abroad, he believes Thiers will be the right man in the right place. He had a long interview with Gambetta and other prominent Legitimists, and he thinks that the overcurrent is based on a stable basis. He praises he French people, and says that Thiers delighted im. The Senator met a number of the celebrities f England, while in that country. His health has een improved. He states that five thousand dollars will cover his losses by the Boston fire.

It is now pretty well established that Mr. George Peay, the missing Kentuckian, has absconded, probably to South America, with a considerable sum of money entrusted to him at Louisville to settle some New York obligations.

It is confidently believed in financial circles in Cincinnati that Wm. P. Cutler, of Marietta, will make such adjustments in his financial matters as will enable him to resume at an early season. It is also stated that work will proceed on the railroad in Missouri with which he was connected.

The speedier Chicago arrived at Milwaukee yesterday morning with Captain Tienkoff and six seamen, rescued from the schooner Minot Mitchell, which sank on Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock.

The gravel train running between Waterloo and Franklin, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, yesterday ran over and killed A. J. Cronk, when near the former place.

A coloured woman, named Lucas, shot a white man at St. Petersburg to day three times, killing him instantly. Lucas escaped.

A woman, named Baldwin, living at St. Petersburg, accidentally took a dose of arsenic instead of morphine, which proved fatal.

Lawrence Stritz, foreman of repairs of the Millwaukee and St. Paul depot, was accidentally killed to-day, in Milwaukee, by being struck on the head with a piece of car coupling while getting a car on the track.

By the fall of a scaffold of a new building at the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, Chicago, today, six men were precipitated fifty feet to a stone pavement below. Wm. Double and Wm. White were killed and seven severely injured.

In the Eighth District Court at New Orleans yesterday was dismissed the injunction suit restraining the State Auditor from paying the interest on the bonds issued to the North Louisiana Railroad. Attorney General Ogden appeared for the State, the affairs of the office having been turned over to him by his predecessor, General Baldwin.

The Fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club commences on Saturday. The prospect is good for an interesting week's racing.

In the Federal Court at New Orleans yesterday Judge Kellogg and Wormouth case was progressing, Messrs. Eustace and Howe argued for the defendants. Court adjourned to Friday.

The relief fund for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire in Boston, now amounts to $182,525.

The official vote for the Grant electors of Alabama is 96,819; Greeley 79,441; O'Connor none.

The fourth triennial Synod of the German Reformed Church of the United States met last night at Cincinnati. Two hundred delegates were in attendance. Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhart, of Lancaster, Pa., was chosen Moderator. The opening sermon was preached by Prof. J. H. Kliefoth, of Louisville. The Synod will continue in session about a week. The proceedings are in English.

A private dispatch from Pentwater, Mich., says that the schooner Lawrence went ashore last night near Ludington. Her hands lost.

GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON.

Recollections of Other Days.

[From the Harper's Monthly.]

Washington for many years had been a hot-bed for gamblers of high and low degree. There were a dozen faro-banks on the Avenue within a stone's-throw of Gadsby's, on the corner of Sixth street. Many of these establishments had club-rooms attached, where members of Congress and others amused themselves with brag, vingt-et-un and whist. Draw-poker came into vogue at a later day. Gambling, and for large sums, was common, partic, ularly among Southern and Western members. Scores of them from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States squandered their modest per diem, then eight dollars only, at the gambling-table, and some impaired their private fortunes by the same indulgence. S. S. Prentiss was reported to have lost thirty thousand dollars the first winter he was in Congress.

The most notorious and dashing gambler of the day was Edward Pendleton. He came from Virginia, where he was well connected, his family being of the best blood in the State, and he married a most respectable and accomplished lady, whose father held a responsible office under the government. Pendleton gave sumptuous entertainments at his club house, which were well attended by some of the most eminent public men in the district. Mr. Margrim, then President of the Senate, John J. Crittenden, John M. Botts, John B. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Linn Boyd, afterward Speaker of the House, and others of lesser note, were frequently his guests. Congress had enacted stringent penal laws to prevent gambling, but they were a dead letter, unless some poor devil made a complaint of foul play, or some fleeced backer sought vengeance through the aid of the Grand Jury; and then the matter was usually compounded by the payment of money.

Whist was a favorite game with the foreign ministers and elder statesmen. Mr. Clay, General Scott, Mr. Bodisco and Mr. Fox—nephew of Charles James Fox—who represented William the Fourth and Queen Victoria, often played together, a hundred dollars being the usual stake. They generally played well, as Hoyle taught the game; but many of the members of the fashionable clubs of New York play with more skill than was dreamed of forty years ago. Governor Marcy was a great lover of whist, but he would never bet money on the game. There were always inveterate whisters in the Senate. A story was current at one time of a protracted sitting at the card-table, at which Governor Stokes, of North Carolina, and Mountjoy Bailey, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, were two of the players. It ran in this wise: The Senate adjourned from Thursday over to Monday. The players sat down to cards after dinner Thursday evening.

They played all night and all the next day, only stopping occasionally for refreshments. The game was continued Friday night and Saturday, through Saturday night and all day Sunday and Sunday night, the players resting for a snatch of sleep as nature became exhausted. Monday morning the game was in full blast. Before noon a friend moved an adjournment, alleging that his official duties required his presence in the Senate chamber. Stokes remonstrated, but the sergeant-at-arms persisted, and rose from the table. The Governor promised to call on Monday and pay the money, feeling that if he had suspected Bailey would break up the game that he would have seen him d—d before he would have invited him to join the party.

Mr. Webster played whist, but indifferently only. The Virginians were addicted to that stupid game known as the shoemaker, and President Tyler was fond of loo, and on a rainy day, when there was no great pressure of public business, he has been known to make up a game at the White House and play all day, having dinner in his chamber. His companions usually were William Wallace, Treasurer of the United States, Cary Selden, his brother, storekeeper of the Navy Yard, and sometimes Governor Skinner, of Virginia, with now and then another favorite. The amount played for was always small, but Mr. Tyler was as much delighted at taking a dollar as if he had won hundreds.

Public gambling was not so averse to gaming in Washington as in most of the Northern cities. Probably the tone of public morals is no more elevated now than it was then, but there was more of the pretense and ostentation of purity. At a large party given by the wife of a Cabinet officer, which I attended, there was a room where gentlemen were playing at cards, Mr. Clay among the number.

"Is this a common practice?" inquired the young lady.

"Yes," said Mrs. Clay: "they always play when they get together."

"Don't it distress you to have Mr. Clay gamble?"

"No, my dear," said the good old lady, composedly; "he would n't always win."

In the winter of 1841 General Scott, Mr. Clay, Mr. Fox and Mr. Bodisco were often seen at a social game of whist, the stake, as usual, being a hundred dollars. They played a match game, Scott and Bodisco against Clay and Fox. They had been matched, and for a long time the game was pretty even. At length fortune favored Messrs. Clay and Fox, and they were but a few of dollars ahead, when "Gentlemen," said the Russian minister, rising from the table, "the game is now over. I have won the appropriation is exhaust." And sure enough not another game would he play, much to the disgust of his backer, General Scott, who, of course, was a heavy loser by the transaction.

WILD BEASTS.

The Lion and Tiger Trade—How the Monarchs of the Forest Are Bought and Sold.

[From the New York Times.]

In the course of my wanderings around the city I came, the other day, across a monopolist *par excellence*. He is a trader in a large scale, but is generally very careful not to handle that live stock in which he deals; nor, for that matter, do any of his employees. His business is the importation of every variety of wild beast and bird, from an elephant to a guinea-pig, from an ostrich to a Java sparrow. Down the proprietor of a menagerie lose his elephant, he repairs to this gentleman's repository. He states whether he would prefer an African or an Asiatic elephant. He gives his order according to his fancy, and in due time the animal arrives, and is immediately shipped to wherever his new owner's caravan may happen to be. If an African lion is wanted, a dispatch is at once sent to Capetown; if hunting horses, giraffes, or rhinoceroses are in demand, orders are at once sent out to ship to New York all that can be bought or found. The fact is this gentleman has some fifteen agents who are scattered over Africa and Asia, whose sole business consists in collecting rare wild animals for him. So complete are all his arrangements that none are found to compete with him in his business. He has the entire trade to himself, and supplies every menagerie in this country with such animals as they need, from lion to lizard. There are over thirty menageries traveling about the country every year. Every year they lose a certain percentage of their animals from natural death or by accident. Some of the more rare animals are generally the first to die, as, not being acclimatized, consequently do not live long. This makes them very costly. Others again, like the giraffe, often die of sea sickness on the voyage. The giraffe, too, is so awkwardly built that it does not lie down with its legs under it, like cattle or the antelope tribe; consequently, if the vessel rolls at sea it loses its balance, is swung against the side of its cage, and frequently breaks its long, ungainly neck. This risk runs up the price of giraffes to a high figure. A year or two ago Mr. Bostock, a showman, who had imported four giraffes through the gentleman's agency, but with both the sea risks, he naturally lost them all on the voyage. He could not now get four equally good specimens under $25,000. But when a cargo does come safely across, the profits of the importer are very large.

It is a great mistake to suppose that any of these animals are captured when full grown. A full-grown lion, could we succeed in trapped and put in a cage, would even pine away and die. A full-grown wild elephant is the most savagely treacherous of animals, and has been known to have killed and trampled to death the elephant betrays these inborn qualities more and more as he grows older. It is only of late years that elephants have been imported from Africa. Many persons will recollect P. T. Barnum's advertisement of the first one—and a dwarf, which he imported in the menagerie. The animal, however, died on the voyage, and was consequently never seen in this country. Our first monarch of the wilds which Barnum later obtained four young elephants from Africa and retailed them here to different showmen at about $6,000 apiece. The males of the African elephant is an animal of very slow growth. When five years old it does not stand more than seven feet high; and one out of the four alluded to above was only thirty inches high. They were, however, a perfect godsend in showmen in the way of startling novelties. One, the thirty-inch one, was coolly exhibited as a dwarf. Another was shown as the offspring of an old male elephant, which had been in this country years before the youngster first saw the light in his native African jungle. Three of these young elephants are still alive and in this country, but they have grown out of all knowledge, especially in height. Barnum, finding that if he had suspected Bailey would break up the game that he would have seen him d—d before he would have invited him to join the party.

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THE MYSTERIES OF WALL STREET.

The "Corners" of History.

What They Were, and the Men Who Made Them.

[From the New York Herald.]

When the stupendous corner had become a *fait accompli* in Wall street, brokers congregated together in familiar resorts and spoke of the corners of yore, when the financial world was upheaved by others equally, and in some cases still more tremendous than that of yesterday. They referred to the old "corner" of many years ago, when Wall street was yet in its infancy, of the Philadelphia and Raritan Bay Railroad, at the time when the Camden and Amboy Railroad was anxious to buy up the road. And a little later, the corner in Orange, Worcester, and Stonington, when, as well as memory serves us, Morris Ketchum, the well-known banker, preferred to vacate his seat in the stock exchange to buying up the shares at inflated prices to meet his "shorts." It was at a time when stock speculations had not been made legal by process of legislative enactments, and there was nothing to prevent Ketchum from adopting this course. The famous

MORRIS CANAL CORNER

took place in 1835, when a clique in Newark and New York bought up all the stock of the corporation at thirty or forty per cent, below par. The clique then went into the street and made some enormous time purchases. On the settling day the pool let out their stock at $150, by this means clearing nearly three hundred per cent. But a still

MORE AUDACIOUS CORNER

was managed during the same year in Harlem. The total stock of the company consisted of 7,000 shares. Within a period of a week 64,000 were bought by the ring. The day for settlement happened in September, from which was bought in July at 123, buyer 60, paid in this time a difference of 72 per cent. to the pool, which held the market at 195. The "short" interest was in a frantic state of excitement. A meeting of the board was called, and the discussion over the matter was fiercely earnest and protracted. The vote naturally decided that contracts must be fulfilled. But all this time the shorts were determined, and the ring gave a new start to the stock and sent it up to 260. The board was again called in session from Dr. Jennings, the confidential to this, Barstow, cashier of the Commercial Bank, of Albany, was a heavy buyer of the stock at $150,000, and Wilding, an operator from London, disbursed his capital to cooperate with $15,000 worth of shares that he has not yet sold. In November,

THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN,

better known as the Prairie Dog corner, one of the most notable of the large number which have been effected in our street, was sprung upon the brokers. This was in the days of the Illinois Central, when it and only had a total capital of $2,000,000, and the shares when the speculation started were selling at 68. The ring lent themselves to the movement with a very large short interest. On the last Monday of the same month Prairie Dog had been pushed up to 150 from 68, and the shorts were panic-stricken. It and others as high as 216, and it is historical that the bonus paid in November to carry over the stock, running many of the brokers, and causing more or less squealing of teeth throughout the Street. The main point of this was that, instead of being stocks, which only affect a few, it was gold, the price of which affects everybody in a greater or less degree.

SECOND CORNER IN HARLEM STOCK

happened in 1863, when Commodore Vanderbilt at when the stock was selling at 60. Throughout the whole of this corner the engineering was the most skilful and far-reaching. Commodore Vanderbilt, at the same time interested in the Broadway and street railroad grant, and the memorable Tweed Common Council at New York had thrown their influence against it, as they had said short of the stock and would not grant the charter of the road. At the same time they had invested short in Harlem, unbeknown, as he had privately purchased, the entire stock of the road. The shorts were then massed to run the price up to 164. This was in September, and when settlement was made the stocks dropped down to 86. In the next session of the Legislature, 1863, the State Legislature repealed the grant, and half the Assembly "the game" was played in the stock of Harlem. The stock fell. "The shorts began to increase. Several houses failed, and not less than $5,000,000 were lost in the panic that followed in the fiery Commodore. Some of the individual operators were also heavy losers, and the Vanderbilts were exceedingly glad to compromise by paying something like $1500,000.

THE HUDSON CORNER OF 1863

was also one of the most notable of the Wall street explosions. This was engineered by Leonard Heroman and his friends. It appears that the scheme was simply the tripling of the amount of the stock. The pool had got the stock down to 112 and even less. Jerome held large amounts of the stock and grew irritated at this decline in the price, and sent orders to several brokers to take all that was offered at the seller's option. This plan was continued for several days until the market began to fall. Then the clique began to buy again. The stock until nearly all the capital stock had been secured. At this period many applications were made to hear houses to turn in the stock. They bought it cash and sold it back at an advance upon ten, twenty, or thirty days option. But all timers observing the party walls must be separated by four inches of masonry between their ends. The construction of all party walls, and all timbers entering into

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872.

NO PAPER will be issued from the COMMERCIAL office to-morrow.

Not least among the numerous practical reforms and ameliorations introduced by the President, has been his policy with regard to the Indians. No more complete justification of this policy could possibly be given than is furnished by the report of the Indian Commissioner, the main features of which were published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. This policy is a peace policy in so far as it is based on the belief that honest dealing with them, and sincere efforts to improve their condition, will promote peace. But it is a war policy when they will have war, nevertheless; and the report of the Commissioner shows how effective it has been. There is no doubt of the fact that former administrations have in various ways been *greatly amiss* in the care of these wards of the nation; while the decided advance in right moral feeling toward them, and in wise moral efforts for their elevation, which has been made under the present administration, is matter for rejoicing among all who welcome every token of the onward progress of humanity.

The reorganization of the Indian territory is a measure strongly urged by the Western States. It is regarded as indispensable to the growth and development of a large section of the West and South, that this territory should be opened up to white settlement and agricultural development. There is a bill now before Congress for the reorganization of this territory, but it is feared that "Indian rings" may be formed sufficiently strong to defeat its passage. The representatives of the States more immediately interested will be called upon to urge the measure strongly upon the attention of Congress. Whatever disposition may be made of the bill, the territory cannot long be held in its present exclusive condition. The pushing through of great lines of railway has changed the opinions of the Indians themselves, who plainly see that they cannot much longer stand in the way of advancing civilization. The true interests of the Indian tribes, as well as the cause of national progress, are involved in this question, which will doubtless be decided rightly by Congress.

PROFESSOR GILMAN, who was not long since transferred from Yale College to the Presidency of the University of California, takes advanced ground in favor of a larger use of science in the work of liberal education. Many able teachers are of the opinion that, as the time for education is limited, universities should devote less attention to the classics and more to the study of modern sciences. They do not by any means underrate the dead languages, and would recommend their study by all who have the time; but as the period spent in acquiring a familiar knowledge of these languages would be sufficient to master the whole group of modern sciences, the latter should not be neglected to the acquirement of the former. *There is no doubt* that the importance of the study of the classics has been greatly overrated by many educators, and has occupied valuable time that might have been spent to much greater advantage. The experiment inaugurated by President GILMAN, and by the heads of several other American colleges, tending to substitute more largely the sciences for the classics, will be watched with interest by those who see in the higher education of our people the safeguard of the nation.

A LEADING Georgia paper comments with satisfaction on the dying out of old political feuds and resentments, and the growth, in their place, of kindness and confidence among the various classes of the community. It thinks the time is at hand when parties will be formed, and measures be advocated, without reference to the color or race of the voter, and that in great questions involving the essential rights and interests of the people, the States and communities will vote and act as a truly united community. So, too, we observe, the defeated parties in Tennessee and other Southern States are rapidly becoming reconciled to the result of the elections, believing that the policy of the Republican administration will result in laying the foundations of a better civilization and more stable prosperity than would have been possible had the coalition succeeded in electing its candidate. There is a remarkable significance in these things. The whole country needs rest and freedom from political excitement of every kind. The South has now no obstacle to its best advancement. Only let it tread down passion and prejudice, and obey the dictates of good judgment and sound reason, and all will be well.

SOME of the citizens of Allegheny are considerably troubled on account of the claims of the colored people to have their children taught in the school houses which are situated nearest to their habitation. It is subject on which we have no call at present to express an opinion, but are unwilling to withhold a contribution to the discussion in the form of a few sentences which we translate from one of our local German contemporaries:

"The blacks are, unquestionably, citizens in the fullest extent of the idea. They have their right to vote, and therefore also the right of claiming to be educated into citizens capable of the function. According to the standard of the suffrage right the black man is as good as the white man (sometimes twice or three times as good, when he votes as he ought); also in tax-paying the black man has the same right as his fairer fellow-citizen. What then puts it into the heads of the white school directors to exclude the blacks? Can it be the difference in the color of the skin? What does that amount to! Indeed the variety of color helps much to give to variegated life its charm. Both not many a school director bear on his countenance the manifold colors of the rainbow? Do people assign the nuances to the white or to the colored population? What have the school directors to do with color since the Constitution of the United States has got rid of it?

Though we quote these remarks we do not for a moment believe that mere color is the chief difficulty in the controversy. There must be some other considerations involved.

THE growth of wealth in the United States, and in the North and South sections respectively, is shown by the census statistics. In 1850, the valuation of the real and personal property (including slaves) of the United States was $6,174,349,828, or an average *per capita* of $286, the population then being 23,191,876. In 1860, the value of property was $14,126,523,070, or $449 *per capita*. In 1870, the property was valued at $26,146,557,748, or a *per capita* of $678. The sections of the country, as the great rebellion divided them, are shown to have progressed thus: The rebel States in 1850 had a population of 7,297,754, and a property value, exclusive of slaves, of $1,446,102,242. Average value *per capita*, slaves included, $198. In 1860, population, 9,101,758; value of property, $2,167,105,667; per capita, $320. In 1870, population, 10,924,400; property, $2,381,468,727; per capita, $249. The loyal States and Territories, in 1850, had a population of 13,585,107; property value, $4,728,247,586; per capita, $297. In 1860, population, 22,328,133; property value, $10,659,118,009; per capita, $477. In 1870, population 28,626,583; property value, $23,773,764,673; per capita, $830. The rebel States advanced in wealth—as wealth was then measured—between 1850 and 1860, much faster than the loyal States; but this advance was in estimated money value. In population, the true measure of wealth producing power, they fall far behind. In this respect they grew as 25 is to 40. It was the wealth and industry of the North that conquered the rebellion.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

To-day the beautiful and beneficent national festival of "Thanksgiving" occurs, all the State Governors having in their several proclamations adopted the day suggested by the President of the United States. Perhaps, considering that the past year has been one of great disasters; that much property has been destroyed, that there has been an unusual amount of disease and death; that on sea and land hundreds of fellow beings have been hurried to their doom; it might seem at first glance as if there were but little to be thankful for. But this is not so. As a nation, we have much to be thankful for, for the good entirely overbalances the evil of the year. There has, as a general thing, been peace and prosperity; the nation has grown in thought, and if there was nothing else, we should still be thankful. In all parties of the people agree in the justice of the great idea of human freedom, rendering all retrogression from this sublime thought impossible. And throughout the whole world there has been an advancement toward the higher ideas of justice, and the battering down of many of the bulwarks of prejudice and ignorance. So, too, the general prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests this year may well suggest a national Thanksgiving. In our cereals, plants and fruits and roots of all descriptions, we have reaped in each a glorious harvest, and should be duly thankful therefor to the bountiful Giver of all our blessings as a people. And so our manufactures of all kinds, from the cotton mills of New England to the silver mines of Nevada and the gold mills of Mariposa; from the copper factories of Lake Superior to the iron works of our own State, we have had a corresponding degree of prosperity. In our commerce, also, the same prosperity has been shown. The trade of our ocean coasts, our rivers and inland seas alone, reduces to a bagatelle the trade of Tyre and Carthage in their glory. In foreign and domestic exchanges of every kind, and in all, from our general prosperity during the year since our last Thanksgiving, we have an abundant occasion to be devoutly thankful. It is to be trusted, therefore, that in view of the general prosperity which we have enjoyed during the year which is passing away —*in* consideration of all the Providential favors and fortunes which have fallen upon us as a people—and since, while our national interests have flourished so well, the higher concerns of religion, of culture, of science, have kept even pace with them; that learning has increased; that schools have multiplied; that art has been most liberally encourged; that we are richer in every exalted sense of the word than we were a year ago—we shall to-day have the most extensive and the most happily enjoyed Thanksgiving, as well as the most effective on behalf of national reconciliation and harmony, in the history of the United States.

December Magazines.

The year closes with a capital batch of magazine literature, the December numbers being of much excellence in every department. The *Atlantic Monthly* does not commence a new story with the last month of the closing year, as is the usual custom, but it considerately finishes the two serials that have been so long running in its pages. These, with Parton's "Jefferson," occupy considerable space, but there is yet room for several notable articles. The first instalment of Mr. John G. Saxe's "Right of a Man with a Railroad," a story of a course of litigation extending over four years, in which Mr. Coleman sought to obtain reparation for injuries inflicted on him by a brutal conductor, who was sustained by the corporation. The case, Mr. Coleman tells it, was one that illustrates most forcibly the bondage in which Americans place themselves to their servants; and the sorriest feature of it is that Mr. Coleman has fought his fight and established his rights before the law to no purpose, so far as any effect upon the public is concerned. The persistuous traveling public will submit to the extortion, to inconvenience, to insult, and even to such robbery as that which Mr. Coleman resented, simply to avoid the years of litigation to which he subjected himself in order to establish a principle. It is a pity, but while we admire Mr. Coleman's pluck, we confess to a lack of that quality in most of those for whom we can speak individually. Mr. Charles Nordhoff's paper on "Communistic Organization" contains much that is well put and that will be read with profit by the average American; but there is a clinical exclusiveness in his tests of artistic value that amounts to little else than setting snobbery, and renders the hints and suggestions of much less general applicability than they would otherwise possess. Mr. DeForest contributes one of his characteristic sketches of life and politics to this issue. The *Atlantic* for the coming year will contain many features of great interest.

Harper's Monthly for December, with which the forty-sixth volume of this popular periodical begins, contains an unusually entertaining collection of sprightly articles. It opens with a fully illustrated article on "Marco Polo and His Book." The writer, Mr. O. M. Spencer, contrives, in the short space at his disposal, to give a striking account of the travels of the mediæval Herodotus. Mr. Verplanck Colvin contributes a very good sketch, capitally illustrated, of the "Dome of the Continent," as he calls the mountainous district of Colorado. Very many persons who have visited the Congressional Library at Washington will take a personal interest in reading Mr. Ben Perley Poore's paper on "The Library of Congress," while those who have not will be instructed by its perusal. Mr. Benson J. Lossing has a fully illustrated article on "The old Romans at Home;" the illustrations will be curiously scanned by those who were unaware how near the Roman furniture approached our own. "Old Kensington," by Miss Thackeray; "A Simpleton—a Story of the Day," by Charles Reade; and "The New Magdalen," by Wilkie Collins, are continued. Among the "Poetry" in the present *Harper's* may be mentioned Miss Kate Hillard's graceful verses on "Hope." All the records—literary, historical and scientific—contain interesting information.

In the December number of *The Galaxy*, J. W. DeForest begins a new story entitled "The Wetherel Affair," of which the romance of a gay young man of the world falling in love with a missionary's daughter, and their troubles in the end, are the substance. The same writer contributes an historical paper entitled "The Growth of 'Giant Pope.'" "Historic Levers" is the title of one of those compiled articles for which Junius Henri Browne has a special talent. Justin McCarthy writes of "Social Life in English Lawyers," giving sketches of Sir Alexander Cockburn, Sir Roundell Palmer, sir John Coeridge, Lord Cairns, Vernon Harcourt and others. Gideon Welles gives a history of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, which is very interesting and full of information. J. Durand gives an entertaining description of some French characteristics. Louise Chandler Moulton, Alice Maraud Wellington, Lilly Nelson and Thomas Howard supply the poetry.

The present number of *Lippincott* has an unusual proportion of fiction, even for so active a purveyor for the popular taste in light literature as that magazine. An article of intense but somewhat painful interest by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, entitled "Nurse and Patient," is devoted to a practical view of the duties of the sick chamber, and contains a number of suggestions of great value to every household. In case of a serious attack of disease, one of the first questions is who is to take care of the patient, and in the absence of the physician, to supply the place of his head and hands. Dr. Mitchell strongly recommends the services of a professional nurse, rather than intrusting the responsibility to a member of the family. The good series of papers on "Private Art Collections in Philadelphia" is concluded in the present number. It is almost invidious to particularize where all the articles are so well worth reading. *Lippincott's* promises its readers greater literary attractions than ever in 1873, among which may be mentioned George MacDonald's "Malcolm." The mechanical make-up of this magazine could hardly be improved.

The *Popular Science Monthly* for December, presents its readers with a varied bill of original and selected articles. The topics treated are very wide, ranging from the habits of primitive man to a new theory of volcanoes. Among the most important articles of the present number may be mentioned "The Early Discipline of Mankind," by Walter Bagehot—another from the forthcoming book on "Physics and Politics;" "A New Phase of German Thought," translated from the French of Leon Dumont by A. R. MacDonough; "The Physiological Position of Tobacco," by W. E. A. Axon; "Aims and Instruments of Scientific Thought," by Professor Clifford; "Foul Air and Disease of the Heart" and "Drifting of the Stars," by R. A. Proctor. The "Literary Notices," though few, are entertaining. The number, as a whole, is ensertaining and instructive. The Appletons have published the first volume of *Popular Science*, beginning with the May number.

PERSONAL.

The Virginia City, (Nev.,) *Montanian* has found a natural son of Napoleon I. at Alder Gulch, to which place he came in 1864. He is poor but very haughty and misanthropic, and it was only with the confidence inspired by having in his possession a few dainties and a flask of liquor that the reporter dared to approach the recluse in his shanty, and ask for his story. Unlike the famous "Needy Knife-grinder," the sage had a story to tell; he acknowledged that he had hated "human hyenas" so early in life's bright morn as the hour when last he sat on his mother's knee. This mother was the daughter of a man living near Essling at the time when Marshal Lannes and the Emperor fought the brilliant battle of Arnem, and it was up to his house the mortally wounded marshal was brought on a litter. Napoleon came afterwards, saw the girl, became enamored of her and was soon the father of this recluse. When living everybody therefor, and despising himself, came at last to die at Alder Gulch, the victim of circumstances and a broken heart.

A monument to the late Gen. Meade is proposed in Philadelphia. Some one has remarked that when an eminent American dies, the first thing his grateful countrymen do is to resolve to build a monument to his memory, and the next thing they fail to do it.

The King of Bavaria intends to erect a monument near the Walhalla, which is to do homage to the great men of foreign nations, and upon which the illustrious characters of the United States shall also have a place.

The diverce suit of Wentworth vs. Wentworth, in which the plaintiff is Lord Byron's grandson, is shortly to be brought into court in London.

The new President of Mexico, Lerdo de Tejada, is a comparatively young man, being but forty-five years of age. He possess energy, courage, eloquence, and is withal a man of considerable educational requirements. He was born in Jalapa, in the State of Vera Cruz, in 1825, and in that town he began his studies. He studied jurisprudence in the City of Mexico, in the college of Videfonso, where he received his title of Advocate, in 1851. Lerdo was foreign minister when the French intervention theft was made by the United States to save the life of Maximilian.

It is said that one of the greatest pleasures Ralph Waldo Emerson promised himself in going abroad was to see Carlyle once more. The two authors admire each other sincerely. Emerson was almost the first person to see anything in "Sartor Resartus," and Carlyle soon after said, in speaking of men of original genius, "I hear but one voice, and that is from Concord."

A second Davy Crockett has been elected to Congress. He comes from the Third District of Tennessee, and his name is Bill Cratchfield. He is said to be an ugly "an old shoe," and though a man of means, dresses like a mechanic—a plain, blunt man, untutored but full of sense, and one who always "means business." So says the Cumberland *Republican*.

The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, President of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, has been elected President of the International Railroad, both are hereafter to be operated as one road under the management of Mr. Grow. At present the two roads have 375 miles in running order.

Brete Harte is distinguishing himself in New England by breaking engagements. Hartford as well as Boston suffered said week of this facile quality.

An effort is to be made to confer upon Nast, the artist of *Harper's Weekly*, a testimonial of so substantial a character as to be in a manner worthy of the service of this incomparable cartoonist to the country in the recent campaign. Nast in poor receives but small reward for the magnitude of his labors, and while he is quite independent of the necessity of succoring to the efforts that have been made to induce him to "go West," or to take a trip to Europe, we would undoubtedly receive the grateful gratitude and pride the tender of the just debt which a which has so long been the product of the campaign.

The San Francisco *News Letter*, in commenting on a recently issued photograph of Mrs. Joaquin Miller, says: "Mrs. M. has our sympathies in the fact that the likeness is good. We congratulate her on her new hair, which nearly, but not quite conceals the tell-tale ear. The drapery falls gracefully over a copy of *Harper's Weekly*, and successfully conceals the outlines of an anatomy which goes far to explain the restless flight of *Joaquin*. Mrs. M. has also considerably tucked her hands out of sight, and but for one defect the picture would be altogether pleasing. We allude to the attitude of the head, which is erect, exposing the face. If Mrs. M. sat her head sitting, will but tuck the head under her arm, we think that the general effect would leave nothing to be desired.

John Nilsson, of Chicago, a Norwegian—not related to Mme. Christine Nilsson Rouzand—who has for several years been engaged in trucking freight in the depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad in that city at the meagre salary of nine dollars a week, is a lucky man. He has within a short time come into the possession of $40,000, bequeathed to him by a relative of his wife, who died recently in California. He has resigned his lucrative and responsible railroad position.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The exports from Switzerland to the United States, the transport of which would be lost to France should Congress continue the policy of reprisal for the French surtax on shipping, may be inferred from the fact that the total exports from Switzerland amounted to a total of $15,126,144 in 1871, and $13,-838,046 in 1870.

A New York correspondent has made a discovery that is a singular indication of some notable mental differences between the sexes. He says that in canvassing the Eighth ward, where nearly all the negroes of New York live, he found more than three thousand negro men married to white women, and but one white man married to a negro woman. Among the females, many are claimed to be young and handsome, while most of them are represented to be contented, and even cheerful.

Mr. M. Baird, of the Baldwin, Philadelphia, locomotive works, has just returned from Russia, with a contract for nine engines for the Hango Railway of Finland. These are to be of five feet gauge, of the ordinary American pattern, with fifteen by twenty-five inch cylinders, sixty-two inch driving wheels, and to burn wood.

A Kansas man was "set back" the other day, by a couple of squaws entering his house whom he had forgotten he had married a few years ago on the plains. What cheers him up is the fact that a Kansas court has decided that when a white man marries a squaw after the Indian fashion, the same is legal and binding upon the husband.

The Shreveport, La., *Southwestern* says that several hundred Chinese arrived on the 15th, and took the train for Texas, from which point they will walk out into the interior of Texas and commence throwing dirt up to build Mr. Tom Scott's railroad on.

The colored people of Louisville, Ky., are about to start a weekly paper, to be devoted to the development and education of the freedmen. The title of the paper will be *The Planet*, and it is to be entirely devoid of political bias.

The Jewish population of New York are making preparations to welcome, assist and protect the Jewish exiles from Roumania, who will soon reach this country. There will only be a few hundreds of them at this time, but there is reason to believe that there will be a very considerable movement from Roumania in this direction next spring.

You can't possibly go to see your cousin in Cleveland by way of boat from Detroit, eighteen thousand five hundred years hence, for Agassiz says it will be dry land then.

The New York *Sun* thinks that a revival of the practice of duelling would be an immeasurable improvement on the method of killing men. In a duel, it says, a man has a chance for his life, but as the human butchering business is now conducted the victim has no farther warning of his fate than the flash of his murderer's pistol.

A pair of horses ran away in Iowa the other day, dragging the lines on the road. After going a short distance, they met a cow and were stopped by the lines becoming entangled in the cow's horns. The cow sat down and waited until the driver came up and recovered his property.

An ingenious swindler has just been indicted in New York. His habit has been to approach the first bank president who fell in his way, and demand a few hundred dollars in lieu of an exposure of his private life. Thus far nearly every man approached, feeling conscious of his peccadillos, has at once taken it for granted that the young man was entirely posted in whatever he knew himself, and so has at once come down with the money.

Illinois has an aeronaut who expects to make a trip to California in the spring through the air. Should this prove successful, he will undertake a voyage across the ocean.

Duchesan county, Virginia, enjoys the proud distinction of being the only county in the United States from which no returns whatever of the recent election have been received. By its position it is located from the rest of the world, and is quite a *terra incognita*.

The report of the Register of the Treasury recommends the creation of a new division in the bureaus to prepare in time for the centennial anniversary a full statement running back to the formation of the government of all receipts and expenditures.

Granite is cheap in Maine. Three quarries owned by the State have just been sold, one for $1,025, another for $85, and a third for $15.

The law library of New Haven has been enriched by a gift of $10,000 worth of books from Governor English.

The number of applications for patents during the year ended September 13 was 19,987; for extensions, 284, and for registered trade marks, 889. The number of patents issued was 14,408; extensions, 233, and certified registry of trade marks, 566. The fees from all sources were $760,954, being $77,400 in excess of the expenditures.

A postal convention has been concluded with the Province of Newfoundland, reducing the international letter-rate between the United States and Newfoundland on and after December 1st from ten cents to six cents per half ounce, and fixing the rate for newspapers at two cents each, prepayment being compulsory. Each country is to levy and collect its own postage on all other articles of printed matter, samples and patterns of merchandise.

At the recent general election held in Presque Isle county, Michigan, the entire Republican National, State and county tickets were elected. Not a vote in the whole county was cast for the Greeley and Brown electors. Probably no other county in the United States can boast of so proud a record.

General Crook is visiting Indian depredations with summary punishment. This accords fully with the adopted policy of the government, which has been much misrepresented in this respect. It is to be hoped that the days of peace, failing which, to use decisive security.

The pneumatic tube, for which Congress at its last session appropriated $15,000, will soon be put in practical operation between the national capitol and the government printing office, and by the use of electrical test. Mr. Albert Brisbane, the inventor, claims that he can transmit packages from New York to San Francisco by this method. The inside diameter of the tube laid at Washington is thirty-one inches, and that of the sphere, which is to be propelled through it by atmospheric pressure, is thirty inches.

The *American Grocer* urges farmers to organize butter factories, in which all the details of manufacture and packing up can receive their attention. It is obvious that a farm, or family, making only a small quantity, cannot go to the expense of an ice house, cool milk room and other conveniences which give so many advantages to a first-class butter.

As the work of clearing away the ruins of the Boston burnt district progresses, immense quantities of wool are dug out, and piled loosely in the streets to an enormous height. The removal of wool has a most unsavory odor, but it can be cleaned and utilized.

The record of crime in New York for the past few days is sickening in the extreme. The bullet, the knife and slung-shot are daily doing their deadly work. Possibly the appalling prevalence of crime may rouse public opinion and feeling to such a point as to cause a vigorous enforcement of justice.

Last week the English flag disappeared from the Island of San Juan, which, in compliance with the decision of Emperor William, England abandons to the United States.

Professor Tyndall's proposal to put the efficacy of prayer for merely material blessings, like recovery from illness, to a practical test has given rise to pious and atheistical by a meeting of preachers in New York.

The winter has set in earlier in Oregon this year, and with more severity, than has ever been known in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." On the 12th of November the thermometer at Portland was five degrees below the freezing point, and in the interior of the State heavy snow and rains prevailed.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that where property was insured against fire for five years, and the first year's premium was paid in cash, and notes given for the other deferred payable at intervals, and the insurance company becomes insolvent, the consideration for the note fails, and nothing can be recovered thereon.

The long pending litigation respecting the validity of the Blue Ridge, South Carolina, scrip, has been terminated by a decision of the Supreme Court, affirming that it was unconstitutional.

In New York a careful examination of the criminal records shows that three years imprisonment in the State prison is the average punishment for killing a man. One hundred and thirty-five cases of homicide have occurred in that city since January 1, 1870; sixty-one of the participants have been brought to trial, forty-four were convicted, and two have been executed.

The Antiquity of Epizooty.

The distinguished author, who has attracted the attention of mankind from the earliest ages. Moses wrote: "Behold the hand of the Lord is upon the cattle which are in the field, and upon the horses," etc. Authors, long preceding the Christian era, also allude to the great mortality among the beasts of the field, victims of epizootics of various kinds. The Roman territory was ravaged by a fearful mortality among animals about the year 166, and descending from the interval, between the years 810 and 1316, history characterizes not less than some twenty different distempers among mankind and animals, of which six attacked cattle, two horses, and twelve the dog's work. The latter seventeenth century the subject began to receive the attention of physicans, and during the year 1666, after a very hot and dry summer, a kind of epizooty spread among horses and cattle, and upon opening the head worms were found in the substance of the brain and in the intestines which were then considered the sole cause of the distemper. In the years 1705 to 1714 a terrible epizooty was disseminated throughout Europe, caused by the importation of a single ox from Hungary, and not less than 1,500,000 animals perished from the plague. The general symptoms were shivering and coldness, difficult respiration, frequent cough; and the animals attacked often fell down as if struck with apoplexy. At first the attack was announced by a rejection of food and drink, and a general prostration of strength. Such epizootics, however, were contagious, and generally fatal, and vastly more destructive than the present distemper among horses recently renewed in the United States. To abate its virulence, and, as far as possible, prevent the malady, three principal objects were to be kept in view, viz: to preserve the fluids from corruption, to preserve the strength of the animal, and to cleanse the intestines immediately on the appearance of the disease. Holland, first Britain, France, the West Indies, and, from time to time, have suffered fearfully from the various distempers and plagues which attack those countries of horses, cattle, sheep, and even the feathered tribes. As a matter of course, they were visited by the various governments, but it did not prove an effectual antidote.

A RECENT German work gives the result of the author's analysis of some of the most widely known patent medicines of the present time. It appears that the famous Morrison pills, 24 grains each, consist of aloes, cream of tartar, and colocynth; another kind of this pill contains the same ingredients, beside gamboge. Holloway's pills, about equally famous, are composed of aloes, myrrh, and saffron. Brandreth's pills showed resin of podophyllum, thickened juice of poke-berries, saffron, cloves, oil of peppermint, "Oil of Horse Chestnuts," by Genevoix of Paris, is not at all the oil of the horse-chestnut, but an other non-drying oil, altered by heat so that it has acquired a darker color, a pungent odor, and an acrid taste.

A FRENCH chemist has discovered a new useful art—that of permanently staining wood. The new process consists simply in plunging the material in two baths, the first consisting of iodate of potassium, and the second of bichloride of mercury. The wood is left in the first bath for several hours, and then placed in the second, where it receives a beautiful rose-color. When dried in the air the substance is varnished. The baths may be used a great number of times without renewal, thus rendering the process one of peculiar economy.

Some enterprising capitalists of San Francisco propose to manufacture the bark of the Oregon cedar tree into stuffing for mattresses. Pulu, soap root, and horse hair must take a back seat.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WOOL GROWING A SUCCESS.

We are asked why woolgrowers do not fail, as other business men sometimes do. We answer, simply because the growth of the wool and the increase is as perpetual as the times in which they live. It matters not how dark the night is, the wool continues to grow, and it matters not how the wind blows or how it may storm, gestation is never longer than 150 days. The lambs will average one-half females, and often twins, and they breed the next year, making a double compound—a perpetual growth and no loss. Everything that does not go into market goes back to enrich the pasture; and though the landlord may be sick it does not stop the growth of the lambs. Not so with other business. The mechanic or the man who works for salary has nothing to grow while he sleeps; when his labor ceases his income stops, and his expenses are perpetual. If once he is growing poorer more than one-half the time; if he puts in three hundred and twelve days' labor in a year, and taking his lost time in changing trades, sickness, holidays and hours of recreation, he is lucky if he squares his bills and has a few dollars to pay the undertaker on the last round. It is true there are perpetual expenses attending the sheep or goat business; but under the most unfavorable circumstances, where they can live on the commons without feeding a single head of the wethers will pay all expenses without drawing on the wool or increase of the ewes. Hence it is like a perpetual stream flowing into a lake; it is only a question of time about filling it to overflowing. The drawback seems to be that many do not relish living away from thickly-populated settlements and towns, depriving themselves of society for the sake of money. This objection can be obviated by new countries there are villages constantly springing up, near which, good sheep range can be had, where the owner can visit his flocks daily, and at the same time give his family the benefit of schools and society.—*Facts and Figures.*

LIME AND SALT MIXTURE.

Professor Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming an intimate chemical union of the two materials. For this purpose the mixture should be made at least six weeks before use, or, still better, two or three months, the heap mentioned being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture, when applied at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top dressing for small crops. It acts powerfully on the vegetable matter of soils; dry soil thoroughly applied to a turnip crop have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is also very destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt, it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its de omposing power is remarkable, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a load of swamp muck, the latter will be reduced to a powder.

CROSS OF ZEBU AND EUROPEAN CATTLE.

The Department of Agriculture has recently received from Prussia, in exchange for its own reports, a variety of official agricultural publications. The *Landwirthschaftliche Jahrbuche*, which is the organ of the Royal Prussian agricultural department, contains a notice of some experiments on the cross between the Zebu or Indian ox (*Bos Indicus*) and European cattle, by M. Natusius of Inselborn. The doubts that have existed in regard to the fertility of this cross led to the experiments, which the writer thinks, must forever put them to rest. The male Zebu made use of was a yearling calf from the Zoological gardens, of the peculiar bluish white color, characteristic of the zebu race. Four heifers of Holland stock were got with calf by this animal, and produced two heifer and two bull calves, all of which were since singly raised. Though the dams were variously coupled, all the calves had white hair in their forcheads. When they arrived at suitable ages they were bred with each other and with other cattle, and both sexes proved in every respect capable of propagating their race. The amount of milk given by the half breeds was about the same as the pure breeds per annum. This was so much below the ordinary average as to prevent all hope of their being a desirable breed. In addition, the milk, though in much was expected in speed and endurance, proved to be chiefly good enough to be used all the year round them for the yoke, lying down on the slightest provocation. In addition, the cause where it was necessary to lead one of them a short distance, the animal died the next day, it was supposed from the effects of fright and excitement. They acted much as the half-trained wild beasts than like domestic cattle. The only redeeming feature was the quality of their flesh, which, in those that were sent to the butcher, proved to be excellent.

KEEPING GRAPES ALL WINTER.

A vineyardist in California is reported as being able to keep his grapes any desirable length of time by packing them, when perfectly free from external moisture, in half casks, the interstices filled with perfectly dry sawdust, and then burying them in the ground, under a shed.

We have eaten grapes in January, February and March, that were kept perfectly by the following method, at that time thirty years ago, said to have been potatoes. The patent having now expired and by this time, we give the process for the benefit of our readers:

Lay the bunches carefully on air dried sand, in any suitable box, the sides of which do not exceed eighteen inches in height. Pour over them dry sand until covered; then place another layer of grapes, and then more sand, until the box is filled. So proceed until the supply of grapes is exhausted. The boxes are then to be buried in the earth, secure from frosts and frost, of they may be stored in a dry cellar, where they may not come into contact with air. We have eaten them so kept, in March, perfectly fresh, even to the stem.—*Western Rural.*

RULES FOR PRESERVING FRUIT.

The *London Garden* gives the following as the rules of the Royal Horticultural Society for the preservation of choice fruit:

1. As the flavor of fruit is so easily affected by intermingling odors, it is quite desirable that apple and pear rooms should be distinct.

2. The walls and the floor should be annually washed with a solution of quicklime.

3. The room should be perfectly dry, with as uniform a temperature as practicable, and be well ventilated; but there should not be a through draft.

4. Use the utmost care in gathering fruit, handling as little as possible.

5. For present use fruit should be well ripened, but for keeping it is better, especially with pears, that it should not have arrived at complete maturity. This point, however, requires considerable judgment.

6. No imperfect fruit should be stored with that which is sound, and all more or less decayed specimens should be removed.

7. If placed on shelves the fruit should not be more than two days gathered, and no straw should be used.

8. Where especially clear and beautiful specimens are wanted they may be packed carefully in dry fern, or in layers of perfectly dry cotton wool, either in closed boxes or in large garden pots. Sometimes sawdust will answer the same purpose, but pine shavings are apt to communicate an unpleasant taste.

9. With care, early apples may be kept until Christmas, and Golden Rinds may be preserved in perfection to a second year.

The rules given by American fruitgrowers agree very well with the above, but the special mention that fruit rooms for slow ripening should be nearly dark, and of temperature above 45°. Light and heat hasten maturity, and next, of course, decomposition.

PUMPKIN PIES.

Pumpkins can be put up in the old fashioned mode of cutting them in rings, parlor and drying upon poles; or they may be cut in small pieces and dried upon plates in the sun and oven. A better plan, however, is to pare, stew and strain them, just as if for pies; then spread the pulp thinly upon earthen dishes, and dry quickly in a hot sun or in partially heated oven. If dried slowly, there is danger of souring. Store in a dry room. Kept in this manner they retain much of the freshness and flavor of newly-gathered fruit. The dried pulp should be soaked in fluid a few hours before using. Pumpkins are stored on shelves in a dry cellar, this dry drying process being intended into the winter, and thus after the pumpkins have decayed and gone, families can have pumpkin pies. Indeed, they are attainable all the year round. Certainly to persons who has eaten them prepared with a due maximum of spice and sugar, there can be no object to them. In making pies they are greatly improved by steaming the pumpkin in scalded milk, especially if eggs be used. Pies made without eggs, they fall far short of the true pumpkin pie.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Meat is much better for family use when at least one week old, if cold weather. The English method for keeping meat for some time has great merit. Exports say, hang up a quarter of meat with the cut end up, being the reverse of the usual way, the leg, and the juice will remain in the meat, and not run out and dry up by evaporation. It is worth a trial, and when made will be continued.

Sweet potatoes can be kept through the winter by packing them in dry sand which has been thoroughly heated, and then placed in a warm, dry spot. They have been kept in this way for months, by being stored in a warm, dry cellar, near a furnace. The main thing is to keep them from all moisture. Irish potatoes, on the contrary, need a cold situation to keep them well, while sweet potatoes should be kept warm and dry.

Calicoes often fade simply because they are improperly washed. To insure their not fading, infuse three gills of salt into four quarts of water; put the calico in while it is hot, and let it remain there until cold. It does not injure the color, but makes the cloth more permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washings.

An excellent imitation of honey can be made as follows: Five pounds of good brown sugar, one quart of water; bring to a boil, skim well, and when cool add one pound of bees' honey and four drops of peppermint essence. You have a better article—the white sugar, one half part less water, and one half pound more honey. If it is desired to give the waxy appearance of bees' honey, put into the water one fourth of an ounce of alum.

To cook apples and rice: Core and pare as many apples as will fill a pudding dish; stew them so that they will not break. Boil half a teacup of rice; when nearly soft, add sugar, salt and a pint of milk. Place the apples in the pudding dish, turn the rice over the top, filling up the core of each apple with sugar before putting in the rice. Bake until it is a nice brown. Serve hot or cream, or without any sauce.

The *Gardener's Monthly* advises a florist who keeps the tenderest of roses in pots, during winter, in a house without any fire, though the temperature goes below freezing, to water it at the time are frozen solid. The secret of success, it says, lies in watering as regularly as through the summer.

The Sea-Swallow and the Fishermen.

An interesting association exists between the sea-swallows and fishermen of Lake Paltagerri, in Lapland. In the middle of the lake is an island, on which the fishermen build their huts in summer. At early dawn the swallows gather round these huts, and their cries admonish the occupants that it is time to begin the day's work. The fishers are hardly loosened from their moorings when the birds start out to find a spot where the fish are plentiful. The boatmen are governed entirely by the movements of the swallows. When the birds stop and redouble their cries, the fishermen know they have found a spot where they will be repaid for their labor. They then begin fishing, and their nets rarely leave the satisfaction of finding them well filled. In accordance with the old maxim, that the laborer is worthy of his hire, the swallows receive their share of the booty. Every fish that the fishermen throw up in the air is gracefully caught by the birds; and, indeed, they are so tame that they sometime come into the boats and help themselves out of the nets. If one spot becomes non-productive, the birds lead the way to another. Toward evening men and birds return to the island, and the birds hasten to clear the boats of the share left behind for them by the fishermen.

The Grand Duke Alexis is still on his travels. When last heard from he was somewhere in Asia. It was the ambition of Alexander the Great to conquer the world, but it is apparently young Alexis's ambition to see it all.

Humbug Dissected.

Quaint old Burton has favored us with an "Anatomy of Melancholy," but who shall dissect the melancholy fallacies and fibs with which knaves and fanatics endeavor to delude the sick and feeble of this generation. Charatans, through the newspaper press, recommend to the strengthless victim of disease convulsing purgatives which, if taken, are sure to turn his debilitated system almost inside out, and sink him into the uttermost depths of helplessness and despondency! Fanatics, on the other hand, assure the prostrate patient that no medicine containing a diffusive stimulant ought to pass his lips. If he expects to be guided by the advice of imposters and lunatics, let him make a bee-line for the coffin; but if there is a spark of common sense in his composition, let him resort in his extremity to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most potent of vegetable tonics and alteratives—the purest and most entirely wholesome of medicated stimulants. The wonderful cures of dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, physical prostration and malarious fevers which this rare specific has effected during the last twenty-two years, are the most conclusive answers that can be given to the enemies of mankind who offer volcanic cathartics as tonics, and to the multitudinous beings who would refuse a grateful stimulant to a broken-down invalid, who is literally dying by inches for the want of judicious stimulation. Temperance, properly understood, countenances no such folly as this. The State laws enacted to put down the abhorrent vice of drunkenness, provide for the sale of brandy, whisky and other liquors as medicines; and if these adulterated liquors of trade are accepted by temperance legislators as remedies, what ought to be the general verdict of the temperance public as regards the peerless vegetable tonic based upon a stimulant absolutely pure?

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In cases of weakness of digestion.
For a tonic state of the stomach.
In bodily weakness.
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In cases of chlorosis.
For weak mothers when nursing.
In cancrum.
In cases of obstinate hoarseness.
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 27, 1872.

The tendency to contraction, in all forms of business, as seen especially in the consolidation of multitudinous railroad lines under one management, and individual steamboat owners combining into large transportation companies, is now markably exemplified by the effort of Petroleum producers to organize an agency to handle and regulate the price of all the oil produced in this State. The proposition, as set forth by a published report of the Council seems to be, to start with a capital of $1,000,000 made up of cash subscriptions or contributions of oil at $5 per barrel; the whole product of the oil regions to pass through the hands of the officers of the agency, who are to sell the oil at not less than $5 per barrel; returns to be made to the producer at the actual price realized, less expenses of handling and interest on the capital stock, which is guaranteed at 12 per cent. per annum. When the market will take the production for the whole will be sold at $5 per barrel and upward; when the supply is greater than the demand so much will be sold as will bring the minimum price, and the rest held in tank until the market will take the full supply. If this association succeeds in bringing order out of chaos in the management of the crude oil market, if they demonstrate that the actual production is not greater than the demand, but that the price of oil has been depressed by speculative influences, false statements as to the amount produced and a disregard in the price of the crude and refined article yielding larger profits to refiners, while the producers have been compelled to sell below the real value of the oil, then will they have accomplished a good object, regulate a trade hitherto highly irregular and speculative, add to the wealth of the State and earn the thanks of the whole public.

If, however, it shall turn out that the supply uniformly exceeds the demand, then must they begin to consider what they now seem to ignore, the axioms of political economy, that the relations of the supply and demand regulate the true value of the article in question, and that the price usually coincides with its value.

If the production is 17,000 barrels, and the consumption is but 16,000, and the same ratio is found to continue, the surplus 1,000 barrels daily, which they are tanking, will soon exhaust the capital of $1,000,000, when they are at just the point they started from. To sustain the price they must cut down production to the demand, or work new down, and by protecting new wells from going down, which partakes exactly of the character of the labor movements in New York a few months since, and seems to us an unwarranted interference with private rights; or they must decrease the cost of production, so that the margin of profit will be as great at $3 per barrel as it now is at $5, or learn this other truth, now apparently lost sight of, that two barrels of oil at $2 50 is worth as much as one barrel at $5, provided the expenditure of time and labor is the same in both cases.

While we know that the whole western section of the State is interested in the success of the movement, and we heartily wish them that success, yet we cannot shut our eyes to the demonstrated truths of political economy, truths which have become axioms, and also to the tone of the address prefacing the copy of the "constitution," which reads as if it might have been written by a certain celebrated Edinburgh financier, who in 1716 transferred his talents to Paris, and from thence extended his operations to the Mississippi Valley—one John Law, or by the author of a pamphlet which some few years ago emanated from the oil regions setting forth the merits of an oil company whose scrip was to take the place of government bonds.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	112¼	112¼	112¼
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¼	113	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115¼	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115¼	115¼	115¼
10-40s	108¼	108¼	108¼
New 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼
Currency 6s	113¼	113¼	113¼

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 27, 1872.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
Canton	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½
Western Union Tel	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Adams Express						
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Exp'ss	50	50	50	50	50	50
United States Express						
New York Central	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Michigan Central	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Northwest.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Do preferred						
Rock Island	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
St. Paul						
Do preferred						
Wabash	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Fort Wayne	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Cleveland and Toledo						
Chicago and Alton						
Do preferred						
Harlem	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Hudson River	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
Harlem	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
Boston and Albany	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½

Stock Exchange closed at three o'clock to-day. There will be no reports to-morrow.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold			112¼
United States 6s of 1881			114¼
United States 5-20s of 1862			112¼
United States 5-20s of 1864			113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865			113¼
United States 10-40s			108¼
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1867			115¼
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1868			115¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865			113¼
United States 5s			109¼

—Bidding prices at the Boston Stock Exchange:

Calumet and Hecla	147	Hoosac	115
Copper Falls	12½	International Silver	15
Central	95	Dawns Silver	1½
Franklin	9	Scottish Silver	1½
Osceola	9	B. H. & Erie bonds	79¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	56½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penna. R. R.	50
Reading Navigation	39½	United Cos. of N. J.	124½
Catawissa	33	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	14
Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.	55½	Reading	58½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1872.

REMARKS—We have nothing new in the way of prices to give the reader to-day. There are absolutely no changes in the leading articles of commerce, and but a light variation in minor articles. There was a very light supply of poultry on sale to-day, considering the fact that to-morrow is Thanksgiving day. And what little there was was gobbled up by the small dealers, and when, late in the afternoon, a second offering was made, the producers' commission houses were bare of poultry, game, &c., if we except Youngster & Sheppard, Volpt, Mahood & Co., Heard, Cochran & Co., and Lamb & Coolidge, who still had a few more left," and may to-morrow morning.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks except the Elevator:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,000	2,000	4,000
Apples, bbls	300	2,767	3,372
Potatoes, bbls	1,200	1,134	2,334
Corn, sks	1,981	3,098	4,781
Wheat, bush	2,000	2,000	4,000
Bar ey, sks	612	1,403	2,015
Oats, sks	1,000	1,000	2,000
Oats, sks	3,848	2,300	6,148
Hay, tons	20	20	40
Bacon, pcs	2,500	2,500	5,000
Lard, bbls	16	62	78

Below will be found the prices as established to-day:

ASHES—Pearl bbls 7½; pots bbls, soft, inch, common, 4½ @ 5; second quality, inferior soda 4½@4½; scarce and firm.

APPLES—Sales of prime cooking apples at $2 75 @3 00 per bbl; common at $2 50@2 60.

ALE—There is an active demand, and the leading Pittsburgh brands are scarce and firmly held at $4 50 per bbl for XXX, $4 00 for XX, and $3 50 for X. India Ale, $11 @ 12 per dozen. Cases are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half dozen cases. Bottles are allowed 50c per dozen for returned empties.

BEANS—Sales at $2 50@2 75 per bush.

BUTTER—Sales at 25@28c per lb.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30@35c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 6@6½c per lb.

BAGS—Are held at $1@$1½ per lb.

BRAN—Sales at $16 per ton, delivered.

BEANS—Are held at $2@$2½ per lb.

BRISTLES—Sales at 30@35c per lb of six dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50@4 50 per bush; flax seed $1 85 @1 90.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@8½c per lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 90@92c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 28, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude oil market at present is in that one tolled condition that correct figures are not to be obtained, as new dealers embertain the idea that they can speculate in present or future prices. It has been correctly reported that 44 cents is to be set down as 5 of prices at Parker's, but as no sales were reported nominal rates were given.

REFINED.

Market quiet, with a slight decline in prices. Holders are asking 20½c standard brands, Philadelphia delivery, any time this year; 1 to b at works, 20½@20½c.

Market firm; city make $2 15; country make, a good article, $2 10.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, November 27.—The *Courier* says: There have been no sales of crude oil since the last report mentioned. The upper room on board of 3,000 bbls tit at wants 44 cts. The lower room on board of 3,000 bbls tit at wants 44 cts. On lower room we hear of no transactions, and at Oil City, to our knowledge, no sales are offered at 44 cts. No sales at pool prices. In fact pooling 4 cts to have been abandoned somewhat. Sal s.....

500 bbls regular	4 75
1,000 bbls to per road	4 75
500 bbls to per road	4 75
1,000 t bls Packer's	4 10

NEW YORK, November 27.—Closing, November 27. Crude in bulk quiet at 16c for spot; sales 2,000 bbls; last for December at 15½c; January at 15½c; February at 15½c. Refined held at 27½c, no sales. Cases quiet at 31½c. Naphtha 14½c. Benzine 16½c. Crude certificates 15½c; buying quiet at 25c for refined.

BOSTON, November 27.—Market quiet with no business; held at 24 6c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Market dull and quiet, with nothing doing; no sales; pool price $4 45. Some few small lots held at $4 50.

OIL CITY, November 27.—Market quiet and little doing at 44 cts. Canada road 44 cts. Shipments, 2,500 bbls.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 27.—Market unchanged from last week.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 25c. Refined 20½c. Naphtha 16½c. Benzine 16½c. Crude 15½c. Futures none.

[From the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line:]

NEW YORK, November 27.—Crude 15½c; refined 27½c. Financial and commercial quiet at 4 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—November and December, 15½c; refined 20½c; naphtha 16½c; benzine 16½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 27.—Market unchanged at 44 cts.

PARKER'S, November 27.—Nothing doing; 44 @44 cts bid.

OIL CITY, November 26.—Market quiet and unchanged at 44 cts.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels
Oetzer	Pennsylvania Works	
Owner	Sunbeam Oil Works	
Ben Stevenson	Sunbeam Oil Works	464
Thomas Hacket	American Oil Works	310
Ben Stevenson	Penn Oil Works	150
Parker & Co	Hutchison Oil Works	450
Yaple & Moorhead	Citizens' Oil Works	300

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.	
Peerless Oil Works	300
American Oil Works	300
Hutchison Oil Works	600

Bbls.	
Sunbeam Oil Works	346
Penn Oil Works	276
Citizens' Oil Works	300

Total.....2,009

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, November 26, 1872.

John Spear & Co, 50 bbls to Harrisburg.
Yaple, Moorhead & Troup, 50 bbls to F Farnsworth, Harrisburg.
Standard Oil Works, 250 bbls to Wm. Fenn, Free & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Works, 200 bbls to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.
Livingstone Bros, 304 bbls to Warden, Free & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Free & Co, 870 bbls to Warden, Free & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 60 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H. Irwin & Co., 203 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Brann & Wagner, 200 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
H. Irwin & Co, 111 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co., 212 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 627 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 516 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 521 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co, 599 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens' Oil Co, 204 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....6,350

COAL INFORMATION.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 28, 1872.

The following tables will be found valuable for reference:

Coal Imports for September, 1871 and 1872.

Statement of coal and coke shipped from the several ports of the Monongahela Navigation Company during September, 1871 and 1872:

POOL NO. 1.

	Sept. 1871.	Sept. 1872.
Bushels, flats and boats	18,000	270,000
POOL NO. 2.		
Bushels, flats and boats		91,000
POOL NO. 3.		
Bushels, flats and boats	139,000	139,500
POOL NO. 4.		
Bushels, flats and boats	118,500	179,500
Coke from Pool No. 2		60,000
Total	275,500	739,500
Coal imports for October, 1871 and 1872.		
POOL NO. 1.	1871.	1872.
Bushels, flats and boats	72,000	1,450,000
POOL NO. 2.		
Bushels, flats and boats	192,000	304 000
POOL NO. 3.		
Bushels, flats and boats	225,500	612,000
POOL NO. 4.		
Bushels, flats and boats	220,400	734,500
Coke from Pool No. 2		91,500
Total	730,000	3,291,500
September and October receipts	1871. 786,110	1872. 4,446,500

Showing an increase of in 1872 over the same time the preceding year of.....3,660,390

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

November 26.—Stocks afloat have been held more firmly and in some instances at higher prices, but not much was sold. Retailers have been able to deliver to consumers at $4 25@4 50, but rates were irregular, owing to the distance of handling. Holders asked 30c/lb for Youghiogheny, and 28c for Pittsburgh. Retail dealers are getting rates delivered to consumers are now 20c for Ohio river, 22c for Youghiogheny, 24c for Pittsburgh, 26c for Cannelburg, and 26@28c for Cannel gas coke, at yards, Inc; delivered. Coal and hard foundry coke at 30c per bush, delivered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Business has been fairly active, and there has been an increased demand for the holidays shown. The market for woolens is steady but quiet. Cotton goods are very strong, and India Head, Adriatic and Wachusett standard brown sheetings have been advanced 1c per yard. Colored cottons are firm, and have an advancing tendency. Prints are in more request with a fair range of new orders from the West. Ginghams quite active. F. Wallner & Co., silk manufacturer, of Paterson, have suspended.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 28, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug Grists:

Acid.			Magnesia	2	25 @ 1 40
Acetic	17	@ 20	Carb	30	@ 40
Citric	1 65	@1 80	Manna S P	1	@ 1 10
Oxalic	20	@ 25	Morph sul	5 70	@ 6 00
Tartaric	60	@ 70	Nutm No 1		@ 1 20
Alcohol, gall	1 95	@ 2 20	Oil.		
Alum			Bergamot	5 50	@ 6 00
Copp		30	Cajeput	1 25	@ 1 50
Cream		35	Castor	2	@ 2 10
Am. Carb	22	@ 25	Cinnamon	2 50	@ 2 75
Arrow	12	@ 14	Cod		@ 1 00
Annotta	70	@ 75	Cod liver gal	2 00	@ 2 50
Asafœ		@ 50	Lemon	6 00	@ 6 50
Soda	5½	@ 6½	Linseed gall	1 00	@ 1 05
Bal. Copa	85	@ 90	Neats f gall	1 15	@ 1 60
Bay Rum, gl	1 50	@ 4 00	Olive	1 75	@ 2 00
Cassia			—quarts doz	6 00	@10 00
Cassia b	41	@ 45	—pints doz	3 00	@ 5 00
Chamomile	1 50	@1 60	Origan	75	@1 00
—Flos	40	@ 50	Pepper	75	@1 00
—Com	25	@ 30	Rosemary	1 50	@2 00
Cloves	40	@ 45	Sassafras	75	@1 00
American	35	@ 40	Sperm gall	2 40	@2 50
East Ind	1	@ 1	Tanners gall	90	@ 95
Cuttle	7	@ 8	Whale gall	80	@ 85
Cuttle Bone		@ 15	Opium	6 50	@ 6 75
Dover's Pow	175	@ 200	Opium Ty D	8 80	@ 9 00
Epsom Salts	3½	@ 4	Orris Root	30	@ 40
Ergot	45	@ 50	Paris		@ 28
Flour Sulph	4½	@ 5	Rochelle	28	@ 30
Gelatine	1	@ 1 40	Rhubarb	1 50	@ 1 75
Glue	30	@ 35	Saltpetre	10	@ 12
Glycerine	41	@ 45	Senega	1	@ 1 40
Hops	50	@ 60	Soda Ash	4½	@ 5
Iodine	4	@ 4 50	Soda Bi	3½	@ 4
Iodide Potass	14	@ 15	Soda Sal	1½	@ 2
Lac Sulph	40	@ 50	Epsom	2½	@ 3
Lead, acet	18	@ 20	Glauber	1½	@ 2
Licorice	30	@ 35	Sal	2½	@ 3
Madder	18	@ 20	Vitriol, blue	15½	@ 16
Magnesia			Epsom	3	@ 4
Calc'd	1	@ 1 10	Glauber	3	@ 4
Sod			Sod	2½	@ 3
Foster	3	@ 4	Sulphur	7	@ 7½
Galls Aleppo	20	@ 22	Hemp	6	@ 6½
Arabic sts	30	@ 40	Manila	11	@ 12
Powd	40	@ 50	Mustard	15	@ 18
Myrrh Tr	60	@ 67	Opium Ad		@ 34
Nux Vom	6	@ 7	—E In		@ 34
Trag's sts	40	@ 50	Bi Carb	7½	@ 8
Powd	60	@ 70	Bi Chlorat	10	@ 12
Hoffm's A	2 25	@2 40	Cast wh	18	@ 20
Indigo Mad	1 20	@1 40	Cast yel	16	@ 18
—Span	1 20	@1 40	Turpeps gall	72	@ 74
Juniper		@ 10	Varnish		
Jalap	70	@ 75	Copal	1 50	@1 75
Lime, chlor	3	@ 3 50	Damar	1 40	@1 50
Mace	61	@ 75	Damar gall	1 60	@1 75
Madder	18	@ 20	Vem Box	3 50	@4 00

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 27, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Monday, Nov. 25	900	3,600	4,000	
Wednesday, Nov. 27	900	2,500	1,800	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Wednesday, Nov. 27	900	2,500	1,800	

Cattle.

The receipts to-day have been light both of cattle for Eastern markets and of those intended for sale here. The number of buyers present are about as usual. The market opened up slow, and closed as low for weather as buyers were deceived, they expected heavier animals. The lights receipts caused them to purchase a little quicker, and trade ruled more active toward the close. As it was, however, prices were from ¼ to ½c lower than last week, and had it not been for the light run the decline would have been greater, as this is Thanksgiving week, and with the mark t being full of poultry, causes hard meat markets.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs fine and smooth, $6 75 to $7 00; extra 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth, $6 40 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs fine fat and smooth, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 1,200 lbs fine fat and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; extra 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 25; fair 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $4 75; fair 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth, $3 50 to $4 00; common to good fat oxen, $2 50 to $3 25; bulls $2 25 to $2 75; cows, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs to-day fair. The demand is not up to the supply, and trade rules rather slow. The buyers are holding back and at this writing the market is inclined downward, with the prospect of quite a lower. Below will be found current rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $4 45; prime do, $4 35 to $4 40; York, $4 40@4 45; light Philadelphia, $4 40 to $4 60.

Sheep.

The run of sheep fair. The number of buyers not large and the market dull. Drovers are rather timid, and buyers are purchasing at figures from ¼ to ½c lower than last week. Following will be found the prices current:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs, fine clipped, $5 50@6 20; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75@6 00; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50@5 75; extra 85 lbs, $5 00@5 25; extra 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50@4 75.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 27.—The market for all grades of American pig iron has been excessively quiet for the past week, and the quotations are nominal, as sales are reported only at quite different figures. Old rails and scrap iron are dull and almost impossible to sell. In merchant bars, although there has been a fair demand, the rolling mills that are not full of orders, are offering to sell at still lower figures. The general market may be quoted weak.

Below are the closing prices of standard qualities:

American No. 1, foundry pig, at furnace.....$30 00@31 00
American No. 2, foundry pig, at furnace.....28 00@29 00
American No. 3, foundry pig, at furnace.....26 00@27 00
American No. 4, white and mottled.....27 00@28 00
Scotch pig, No. 1, at furnace.....30 00@31 00
Old rails, (U. S., for shipment here) gold.....48 00@49 00
Old rails, (U. S., for shipment here) currency.....43 00@44 00
Do (for exportation).....Nominal.
Tees.....5 50@ per ton less.
No. 1, wrought scrap, (ex. ship.) currency.....45 00@46 00
No. 1, wrought scrap, (for ship. here).....45 00@46 00
Old iron axles, currency.....40 00@41 00
American common bar, (mill price) currency.....90 00@92 00
American best bar, at mill, currency.....100 00@105 00
English rails, (ex. ship N. Y.) gold.....72 50@74 00

Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 27, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged in every respect.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 50,000 bush, seller December $1 10@1 10¼; seller January, 1c premium. Corn quiet; 37½c cash; seller November or December, 36c seller January, 37c asked 38c. Oats dull at 28@28½c cash; seller January, 29c bid for rejected. Rye strong and quiet at 80@80½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; seller January, $16 50@16 75; seller February. Lard active and firm at 9c cash; 7½c March. Bacon firm and in good demand; sales at 7@8½c for shoulders 8½c. Other products nearly steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—Irregular at 88@90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton lower and more unsettled; sales 2,000 bales; middlings 19½c; net receipts 1,000 bales; gross 1,000 bales. December to 11-32@19c. December to 11-32@19c. January to 11-32@19c. April to 11-32@19c. June 20c. Flour more active and 10@15c better; white wheat extra State, $6 75@7 00; choice do, $7 05@7 50; St. Louis $7 10@11. Rye flour $4 80@5 00. Corn meal dull and heavy at $3 10@3 30. Wheat firmer and closing quiet with buyers generally running to the close; sales 30,000 bush at $1 42@1 43 for No. 2 spring; $1 46@No 2 Milwaukee and No 1 mixed $1 47. Rye and barley nominal. Corn 1@2c better; sales 70,000 bush; moderate export demand; steamer, no turn mixed 52@53c; yellow 54@55c; white 55@56c. Oats 1@2c better; western mixed January, 34@35c; new do 33@34c; white 35@36c. Eggs firm at 30@32c for 32 pounds per dozen. Coffee firm at 20@20½c for 21 pounds per gold. Leather quiet and firm at 25@30c for hemlock sole. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee firm. Rio 18@19c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9@9½c; refined quiet; C 10@10½c; extra C 10½@10¾c; white 10¾@11c. Petroleum—Crude 14c; refined 27½c. Wool quiet; Saxony fleece 65@70c; full blood Merino and extra 60@65c; combing fine 55@60c; common 50@55c; pulled extra 60@65c; superfine 50@55c; No 1 50@55c; No 2 40@45c. Pork steady and unsettled; new mess $16 50@16 75; old mess $16 25@16 50; prime mess $15 50@15 75; prime $14 50@15; clear $16@16 50; hams 8½@8¾c. Hogs steady at $3 80@4 00. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 88c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Corn easier; No 2 mixed 32c. Oats very little doing. Rye firm. No 2, 56c. Barley firm at 90c. Provisions steady at 16½@17c. Sugar lower at 10@8½c. Molasses—Boiling at 65@70c for plantation. Pork quiet at $15 00. Dry salt meats steady; packed lots 4½@ 5c. Bacon—nothing done. Lard dull. Hogs lower at $3 80@4 10. Book of sales 400 head. Cattle unchanged.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—Cotton dull and drooping; good ordinary 15½c; low middling 16½c. Flour—demand good at full prices, at $6 80@6 90. Corn dull at 50@52c. Oats dull at 35@38c. Bran—Wheat firm at 90c. Shipping, at 45@47½@47½c. Lard quiet and weak at 8½@8½c. Pitkoffin has a depressing effect on business generally.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 25; No 2 do $1 12. Corn scarce and firm; No 2, 36c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; No 2 mixed, 26½c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1, 60½c. Barley dull and lower; fall No 2, 90c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—Cotton dull and lower; low middling 15½c. Flour, grain and cornmeal unchanged. Provisions steady. Bulk meats, 5c; clear sides 5½c. Bacon—shoulders 7½c; clear sides 12½c. Lard—kettle dried 9c. Hogs $3 50@3 75.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 27.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull but firmer; No. 2 red winter $1 4c. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales car to arrive 40c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 38c; new 37c. Oats in shade better; No 1, 30½c; No 2, 28½@29c. Pork $14@15. Lard 9c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Cotton easier; sales 10 bales; good ordinary 15½c; low middling 16½c; middlings 19½c; middling Orleans 19¾c. Receipts 8,695 bales; exports coastwise, 7,181 bales; coastwise, 1 bale; stock, 140,230 bales.

LAING & McKALLIP,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

BALED HAY,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,

CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,

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No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above. MWF

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1872—P. M.

Wall street was quiet to-day, the holiday to-morrow deterring many from entering into engagements to a large extent.

MONEY.

Money, after touching as high as 1-32 per day, became easy at 6@7 per cent. with exceptions as low as 3@4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling dull at 10½@10¾, long, and 10¾@11 short sight.

GOLD.

Gold dull all day at 112¾@112¾, closing at 112¾. Loans 1-64 to flat for use, and 1@6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $67,000,000. Treasury disbursements $190,000. Exports $1,054,000, in silver bars.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and ¼ per cent higher.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cpn.....115¾
5-20s, 1865.....112¾
5-20s, 1865, new.....113¼
5-20s, 1867.....115¼
5-20s, 1868.....115¼
10-40s, cpn.....108¾
5-20s, 1865, new.....109¼

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady.

Tennessee, old.....75¾ South Carolinas, April, 29¾
Tennessee, new.....73½ Missouri 6s.....94½
South Carolinas, 1869.....

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks quiet and steady, but declined ¼@¾ per cent. during the forenoon, but in the afternoon became firm and advanced ¾@2 per cent., closing steady at a shade under the highest rates. Pacific Mail was an exception to the rest of the market, falling during the day from 49 to 47. The chief features of the day were Wabash and Lake Shore, with indications that Daniel Drew was giving somebody a tip in the former. Smith is reported arranging his differences with Gould directly. The Stock and Gold Exchange will be closed to-morrow.

Western Union	27¾	Cleve. and Pitts.	86¾@87
Adams Express	50¾	Chicago	92¾
Wells, Fargo Express	50¾	Northwest	83¾
Well. Fargo Express	87¾	Do pref.	89¾
American Express	49¾	Rock Island	97¾
United States Express	78¾	St. Paul	53
Pacific Mail	47¾	Do pref.	78¾
New York Central	94¾	Toledo and Wabash	47¾
New York Central scrip	94

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

FIGHT UPON THE PRINTING.

A Drawn Battle to be Renewed.

More Propositions of Amendment.

An Adjournment Until January.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, November 27, 1872.

Not a little feeling was manifested last evening after the adjournment of the session—feeling of annoyance and displeasure among some of the Republican delegates in regard to the action of the body yesterday in the election of an official stenographer. The best, because the most profitable office in the gift of the Convention, was secured by a Democrat, solely because the Democrats were united in their voting, the Republicans divided. Mr. Murphy, the successful candidate for the position, is one of the reporters of the Senate at Washington, and an unflinching Democrat. As early as last October he was in the field—and the delegates of his political faith were almost a unit in his support.

As to his capacity not a word in disparagement can be said; he is certainly one of the first and best phonographers in the country. As to his ability, however, to conform to all the resolutions which hem in the incumbent of the position to give the work his personal supervision, a serious question may arise. After the adjournment to-day the sessions of the Convention will not continue until January next, and in January next, so it is given out, Mr. Murphy must be in Washington and at his main there. As he is not ubiquitous, how he he is going to bridge the difficulty is beyond present comprehension.

On two grounds, therefore, some of the delegates are dissatisfied: First, because Mr. Murphy was clearly elected by a solid Democratic vote, evincing a spirit of party by the minority; and secondly and mainly, because Mr. Murphy, while unquestionably competent, may not be able to give the work his personal attention—the very thing contemplated by the Convention in awarding the contract.

He was at the desk to-day, and took the oath of office, administered by the chairman.

About the only matter of any interest that transpired in the Convention to-day was a skirmish that ensued upon the introduction of a report by Mr. Newlin in regard to the printing of the legislative proceedings, and other papers ordered. There are two parties in the body holding opposite views upon this matter—the one deeming that under his existing contract Mr. Singerly, the State Printer, is entitled to, indeed, has a right to, all the printing and binding of the Convention; the other entertaining the opinion that as a sovereign body the Convention has an unquestionable right to dispose of its printing as it chooses.

Mr. Newlin presented his report as Chairman of the Committee on Printing. It was signed by a majority of the members, which decided that the State Printer was not entitled to the work. A minority report was then presented by Mr. William H. Smith, which asserted Mr. Singerly's right thereto. Some sharp cross-firing followed. A resolution, amendatory of that reported by a majority of the committee, was presented—That the printing be given to the State printer, the work to be performed under and according to the terms of the contract. The question voted down. Likewise were votes down one or two resolutions that it should not be given to him. The house was evidently evenly divided, and decided in opinion—but nothing had yet been introduced embodying the true sense of the majority—if there was a majority of the delegates upon either side of the question.

Finally, however, General Harry White seemed to have found the wedge to split the block of difficulty. He offered a resolution instructing the committee to confer with Mr. Singerly, and if Mr. Singerly was willing to take the printing at the rates of his existing contract, as State Printer, then give it to him. Various amendments were made to this resolution, which were all voted down. Text voted proved that the majority upon either side was very small, the vote nearly declining toward the State Printer's champions.

It was all filibustering for a while. At length, to put an end to this, the call for the previous question was made. It was not sustained—the house voting that it should not be put. The debate was about continuing, when Mr. McVeigh obtained the floor on a point of order, that the defeat of the previous question threw the matter of debate over to the next legislative day. The chair so ruled and the struggle ceased. The combatants drew off, neither party victorious.

The fight will be renewed again in Philadelphia on the reassembling of the Convention there. Its issue is very uncertain. Mr. Singerly himself was upon the floor, and remarked, that as the thing had gone so far he would have the printing, if he "lost money on it."

During the proceedings a report was presented by Mr. Hay, from the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures, in relation to the mileage, the postage, the stationery and the incidentals of the members. It submitted a form of warrant upon the State Treasurer to enable the delegates to procure their money and also the form of the contract entered into with the official stenographer. The report was adopted.

A number of resolutions looking to the amendment of the Constitution, were again introduced to-day and appropriately referred, as follows:

By Mr. Darlington, that the Judges of the Supreme Court shall appoint eight persons to serve as a Council of Pardons to meet at the call of the Governor; that no pardon shall be granted unless four of the council vote for it; and that in no case shall there be a pardon before conviction.

By Mr. Stanton, providing for the holding of the State election on the first Tuesday of November.

By Mr. Hall, providing in capital cases for the rendition of verdicts, with extenuating circumstances under which they occurred, shall be only liable to imprisonment.

By Mr. De France, that railroads hereafter constructed shall be securely fenced.

By Mr. Woodward, from the Committee on Private Corporations, requesting the Auditor General to supply certain statistical information relative to corporations doing business in the State; and another requesting the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to furnish like information relative to the National Banks in the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Hopkins, disfranchising parties who commit fraud at elections.

By Mr. Mann, securing to the wife on the death of her husband the same legal rights and privileges as are enjoyed by the husband on the death of his wife.

By Mr. Worrell, that no apportionment for Senators or Representatives in Congress shall be made without a vote of three-fifths of each branch of the Legislature.

By Mr. Wetherill, that no corporation shall be created for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. Roth, prohibiting soldiers from voting at places other than their places of residence; also providing that the military department of the State government shall be sustained out of the general fund, and that no military tax shall be collected.

By Mr. McMurray, defining the right of suffrage in regard to electors in places other than their places of residence.

By Mr. Collins, exempting homesteads to the value of $1,000 from levy and sale.

By Mr. Wherry, as to the expediency of creating the office of Commissioner of Agriculture; also, one defining constitutional residence.

By Mr. Andrews, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors; also, one in regard to the formation of new counties, which shall embrace not less than three hundred square miles.

By Charles A. Black, prohibiting the payment of any money to Legislative contestees other than the regular compensation to the one who attains the seat; also, restricting the expenses of Legislative committees; also, in libel suits, that when it is proven that the truth was told with good motives, the verdict shall be for the defendant; also, imposing penalties for the bribing of voters.

By Mr. Mann, on the expediency of lengthening the term of Judges of the Supreme Court to twenty years, and making them ineligible to re-election.

By Mr. Harvey, that railroads be declared public highways, and that the Legislature regulate the charges by law.

Also by Mr. Harvey, that each county shall be a Senatorial district, entitled to one Senator; the city of Philadelphia shall be entitled to Senators, and that the city of Pittsburgh a Senatorial district, and entitled to one

[illegible] soon, abolishing the oath as ad[illegible] he courts, and making a promise[illegible]th, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," subject to the penalties of perjury.

By Mr. Temple, abolishing the Grand Jury system.

By Mr. Campbell, extending to married women the rights now enjoyed by men over the acquisition and disposition of property; also, providing that the only courts intermediate between the Justices' Courts and the Supreme Court shall be Courts of Common Pleas.

By Mr. H. G. Smith, throwing guards and restrictions around Legislative appropriations of money.

By Mr. Runk, increasing the number of the members of the House of Representatives to 300, and of the Senate to 100.

By Mr. Brodhead, empowering men of good moral character to practice as attorneys in the several courts of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. Ewing, providing for the election of mayors in cities once every two years; also providing for the supervision and examination of the condition, business and assets of insurance companies, and prohibiting after the 1st of July, 1874, any insurance company other than mutual from doing business, unless such company shall have at the time a paid up capital of not less than $500,000.

By Mr. Lamberton, providing for the creation of an advisory council for the Governor, to consist of ex-Governors of the Commonwealth, which shall have cognizance of the matter of pardons and remission of forfeitures.

During the day votes were passed thanking Mr. Small, Gen. Selfridge and Mr. McCamant, who had acted as temporary officers of the body, and the clergymen of Harrisburg who had opened the session with prayer.

About one o'clock the Convention adjourned, and, pursuant to the action before taken, the next session will open in Philadelphia on the 7th day of January next.

ASCALON.

MUNCHAUSEN REDIVIVUS.

Treasures from the Mighty Deep.

Another Big Story from California.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

The Leocadia expedition is a success. The divers have already secured enough Mexican dollars from that sunken galleon to pay all expenses, and this instance, of course, is a delegate from the category of calamitous researches. In the vernacular of the home-made mineralogist, a new lead has been struck. The romance this time dates in the year 1815, and the scene of the wreck is off Acapulco, furiously from the southeast and the rain falling in miniature torrents, a train of black-eyed mules, swaying beneath the weight of heavy burdens, might possibly have been discovered at close range, and, with the aid of a magnifier, distinguished slowly and solemnly along the beach of Callao harbor to where three long, black boats, striped with white, and furnished with strong, oaken thole-pins, dipped gracefully to the swelling surge, and were held in place by muffled oars in the hands of bronzed seamen. At times the boisterous bay flung its spray upon the cavalcade, and they cursed the fate that called them to duty on such a night as this and in such a place. A tall, dark complexioned man, whose face wore a sinister aspect, followed in close proximity to the mule train, and after him came a dozen Peruvian soldiers, who evidently formed his body guard. Opposite the point where the boats were in waiting he blew a blast, and the signal for launching the treasure could be easily found. The [illegible] was after the completion of the job by the crew, and none of the original looters returned to the cabin, only two of a party returning to the main ship after the treasure was landed. The surgeons took a solemn oath never to reveal the secret of the sunken plunder unless it could be equally between them, and the compact was faithfully kept on the part of one, who died years ago; and when death claimed second of the trio, the surviving partner, house keeper of this city, he felt that he was released from his obligation, and told the story to his wife before dissolution. The colored bar-keeper of the establishment, who is called Spanish Joe out of compliment to his complexion, married the widow and the secret at one and the same time, and a few months ago Joe came to Europe about what he had in connection with the affair. Several of our shrewd, sharp-eared and long-sighted business men obtained an interview with the possessor of this great secret, and were so impressed with the truth of his story that they projected an expedition to go and unearth the buried wealth. A schooner was purchased and fitted up for the voyage, the officers and crew repaired on shares, and the vessel lay in the harbor awaiting sailing orders. The darkey meantime had sold out his business with the intention of making himself rich at one fell swoop, and was in the midst of preparations for the Indianola journey, *facie princeps* of battle paintings of this generation.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Arrived—W. J. Lewis, Kinsey, Vicksburg; Ed. Richardson, Vicksburg. Cleared—Departed—Rodman, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Vicksburg; Kate Fisher, Memphis. Departed—The packets Mississippian for Keokuk and the Illinois in transit over.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—River stationary, with eighteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and clear.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., November 27.—Arrived—J. T. Hyatt, St. Louis; Bismarck, St. Louis. Departed—Mattie Ragon, Memphis. The pilots of the Ragon report four and a half feet water on the bar. Weather—Has fallen six inches. Weather clear and cold.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 27.—Down—W. J. Curtis and Curtis and. No boats up. Clear and cool.

COTTON MARKETS.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings [illegible]; sales 600 bales; stock 12,602 bales. Receipts—coastwise 1,259 bales; sales 600 bales; stock 12,602 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 27.—Cotton dull and nominal; not receipts 1,264 bales; exports coastwise 3,811 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 29,716 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 27.—Cotton firm; net receipts 1,102 bales; sales 1,100 bales; stock 34,040 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 27.—Cotton quiet; middlings [illegible]; net receipts 1,813 bales; exports—Great Britain 1,240 bales; coastwise 1,370 bales; sales 2,342 bales; stock 36,000 bales.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 27.—Cattle—Receipts 1,100 head; quiet and steady; really good cattle scarce. Sales made to good natives $4@4 25; mixed lots $3 50@Texans $3 25@3 50. Shipments—Stock Hogs—None to 11,000; fairly active at yesterday's decline; range $3 75@4 00; closing quiet with a heavy tendency. Shipments—4,000. Sheep—Receipts—1,400 head; quiet at $5@6.

THE GIBBET.

Hanging of Michael Moore For the Murder of His Wife.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Eventful Day at Ebensburg.

Particulars of the Execution.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

EBENSBURG, November 27, 1872.

The execution of Michael Moore, for the murder of his wife, took place here to-day. The testimony in this somewhat remarkable case was purely circumstantial, but the crime was clearly and unmistakably made out, and its punishment was just. Moore was an Irishman by birth, and at the time of the murder resided near Mineral Point, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, some nine miles from Johnstown. In October, 1853, he married Annie Boyle, with whom he lived for two years, when she left him on account of ill treatment, and went to live with a family in Philadelphia, where she passed under the name of Lizzie Stevenson. In 1864 Moore married Bridget Connor, alleging that his first wife was dead. In 1871 Father Garvey, of Johnstown, who had performed the last marriage ceremony for Moore, received two letters from Annie Moore, directed to her husband, and dated at Philadelphia. Moore at first denied that his first wife was alive, but subsequently admitted that she was, and, in company with his second wife, visited Father Garvey and told him that the last marriage was illegal. The priest then informed them that the rites of the church would be denied them if they continued to live together. Moore subsequently visited Philadelphia and called on his wife, where she had been living as a housekeeper in the family of Mr. McFetridge under her assumed name. On the 24th of January last Moore and his first wife left McFetridge's house together, she stating that she would be back the next day. She was not seen again in Philadelphia. In the latter part of the same month they appeared together in Osceola, Clearfield county, where they remained until near the end of February. Here he treated his wife cruelly, and she became so ill as to require the services of a physician. Dr. Litz was called to attend her, and Moore on one occasion suggested to the doctor that if she should die he (Moore) would make it all right with him. The doctor thought the remark was that of a drunken man, but in the light of subsequent events it was regarded as a suggestion to put her out of the way by poison. Not finding a favorable opportunity to carry his murderous designs into execution here, Moore left Osceola, with what purpose in view is inferred from subsequent events. On the 26th of February Mr. Moore and wife, "Philadelphia," were registered at a hotel in Tyrone, and here they remained until the 29th of the same month. In the evening he purchased two tickets for Johnstown, and they took the train for the west. Mr. Eisenhuth, conductor on the train between Tyrone and Pittsburgh, testified that on that night Moore, in company with a woman, left the train at Mineral Point, and that each had a ticket for Johnstown. Near Mineral Point is a dense wood, and on the morning of March 1st an old farmer named John Shriver, and his son, Peter, a lad of fifteen years, went into it to cut timber. While at work, about 9 o'clock in the day, their dogs scented something, and sprang into the bushes. The old man followed the trail of some animal, followed them into the dense undergrowth. The dogs were attracted to a pile of wood, where they began to bark and scratch. Under this pile, which had been burning, and where coals were still smouldering, were the black and charred remains of a woman. The old man and his son removed the